

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY — Light trades, fair weather. Last 24 hours' rainfall .01; temperature, max. 83, min. 72.

SUGAR—96° Centrifugals, 3.9375—Per Ton \$78.75. 88 Analysis Beets, 9s 9d. Parity with Centrifugals, \$82 Per Ton.

Established July 2, 1856.

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1904.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

SHARP FIGHT AT LIAOYANG WITH CONSIDERABLE LOSS



RUSSIANS REMOVING SIEGE GUNS FROM NEWCHWANG.

THE ARDOVA RELEASED—EPPINGER JURY DISAGREES—BATTLESHIP OHIO'S TRIAL TRIP—ENGLAND'S DAMAGE BILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

LONDON, July 26.—There was heavy fighting Sunday at Liaoyang. The Russian loss was 400 and the Japanese loss was greater.

BRITAIN'S DAMAGE BILL.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 26.—Great Britain's bill for damages caused by the Red Sea cruisers is estimated at \$5,000,000. The volunteer fleet will remain in the Red Sea until the regular warships relieve it.

A STEAMER DETAINED.

HONGKONG, July 26.—The British steamer Mascotte has been detained here by the British authorities because of the suspicion that she has been sold to Japan.

The British steamer Mascotte is a vessel of 2,018 tons. The New York Maritime Register, of recent date, contains the following entry concerning her: "Mascotte, Br. S. S., departed from Sunderland, May 18, for Hongkong; passed Las Palmas, May 27th, (sold Japan)." The fact that the vessel had been sold to Japan was known to the shipping world long ago.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

LONDON, July 25.—The Times says in a Tokio dispatch that the aim of the Vladivostok squadron is to seal Tokio Bay and interrupt all American trade to Japan.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25.—United States Minister Conger has wired the State Department that the Russians have evacuated Newchwang. They fired government property before retiring.

BERLIN, July 25.—The German steamer Arabia bound from Oregon for Japan with a cargo of flour, has been captured by the Russian Vladivostok fleet. The German steamer Lisboa has been stopped by Russian warships and searched for contraband of war, in the Gulf of Finland.

RELEASED ARDOVA HAD AMERICAN WAR CARGO

SUEZ, July 26.—The British steamer Ardoval has been released by the Russians.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The Ardoval's cargo contained ammunition shipped by the American government to the Philippines.

TACOMA AT CALLAO.

CALLAO, July 26.—The U. S. cruiser Tacoma has arrived here without having discovered a trace of the missing steamer Conemaugh. She leaves at once for a voyage around the Horn.

SUGAR SHIPS ARRIVE AT THE BREAKWATER

LEWES, Delaware, July 26.—The bark Foohing Suey, via Suez, 142 days from Kahului, has arrived here with the crew stricken with beri-beri. One man died and the ship has been quarantined. The Kenilworth and William P. Frye also arrived.

Of the above vessels one made a very fast trip. The ship Kenilworth did not start on her voyage around the Horn until forty days after the beri-beri stricken bark Foohing Suey left here. The Kenilworth left Hilo on April 16, having on board 71,931 sacks of sugar, shipped by C. Brewer & Co. The Foohing Suey, well known as one of C. Brewer & Co.'s packets and a familiar sight at the wharves at the foot of Nuuanu street whenever she is in this port, left Kahului on March 5th with a cargo of 1,350 tons of sugar. The ship William P. Frye, one of the largest American sailing ships afloat, left here on March 13.

The Foohing Suey is commanded by Captain Willett. On arrival here from New York last January the officers of the vessel reported having had a very rough voyage around the Horn.

EPPINGER JURY DISAGREES.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—The Eppinger jury has disagreed, seven favoring acquittal.

Jacob Eppinger was a partner in the big San Francisco grain firm of Eppinger & Co., which failed last year with very heavy liabilities. Eppinger was indicted on July 17, 1903, on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses, it being alleged that his firm secured large advances from banks on warehouse receipts which were claimed to be fraudulent and also to represent simply empty space in warehouses instead of grain.

THIRTY THOUSAND STRIKE.

CHICAGO, July 26.—Thirty thousand men are out on a strike. Seven thousand non-unionists are working.

CONTEST IN THE SEVENTH

Two Delegations Will Ask to Be Seated.

A contesting delegation from the "Fighting Seventh" of the Fifth District will ask to be seated on the floor of the Republican Territorial convention. At a meeting of disaffected Republicans of that precinct held last night, resolutions were adopted which set forth their grievances. The delegation will present petitions both to the Territorial convention and to the Executive Committee to call their attention beforehand to what they call an illegal method of voting on nominations. The meeting was aimed at what the contesting Republicans term the "Stewart faction." The principal resolution was as follows:

Whereas, at a regular meeting called by the Republican Territorial Central Committee, for the 7th Precinct, 5th District, for the purpose of making nominations for delegates to be elected to the Territorial Convention and to the Fifth District Committee, a number of legally enrolled Republicans were deprived of their right under the constitution and laws to make nominations by the ruling of the President of said Precinct Club, Henry C. Vida, and whereas, the ruling of said President was in direct conflict with the call of the Central Committee and the rules of the Republican Party, and was a disfranchisement of the legally enrolled members of the organization; and whereas, said President and Judges of Election have openly stated that they will not permit other names other than those of the so-called harmony delegation to be voted for at the primaries of the 7th Precinct of the 5th District, regularly called for Saturday, August 6th, 1904.

Now, therefore, we, regularly enrolled Republicans of the 7th Precinct of the 5th District, protest against the arbitrary and unlawful action of the said officers and protest that the same is in direct conflict with the rules of the Republican Party and fair play, and urge the Republican voters of the 5th District to vote for the following delegates legally and rightfully named on said Friday, July 23rd, 1904, in meeting of enrolled Republican voters regularly convened and presided over by Henry C. Birbe, Jr., to wit:

For Territorial Convention—Henry C. Birbe, Jr., Wm. Olepau, Jos. Kalana, Louis Troussant, J. L. Carter, Wm. Kaka.

And for candidates to the District Committee, as follows—Thomas Moku-lahua, William Henry, Henry Cockett, I. H. Sherwood, Ed. Koloha, J. M. Ke-annu, Jos. A. Apo, H. K. Alapal, Isaac Ihili, C. H. Brown, Dan Kamahu, Albert McGurn.

Two other resolutions were adopted as follows:

Resolved, that the meeting do heartily endorse the administration of Governor Carter and Secretary of the Territory A. L. C. Atkinson.

Resolved, that it be the sense of this meeting that our delegates to the Territorial Convention be and hereby are instructed to vote for Prince Kuhio Kalaniana'ole for Delegate to Congress.

THE STRIKE ALL OVER

Japs Return to Work in the Oahu Fields.

The Waipahu strike is at an end. The Japanese field laborers will go out to their work this morning as usual, the differences between the strikers and the management having been adjusted to their mutual satisfaction.

High Sheriff Brown, Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth, Lieut. Leslie, the twelve mounted police and twenty-four foot police returned to the city late yesterday afternoon, leaving only Lieut. Hart and a force of ten men on duty at the plantation. These will be withdrawn today.

Editor Shiozawa, Mr. Imamura of the Buddhist Temple and Fred Makino labored long and earnestly with the strikers yesterday afternoon and finally brought them to a realization of the hopelessness of their cause. The result of their advice was that the strikers agreed to go to work today. In the case of the laborers who inhabit the various camps anywhere from two to four miles away from the plantation office, it was agreed that they go back to work tomorrow morning. The majority of these men, with their families, had brought all their household goods to the mill vicinity ready to leave the plantation if it was so ordered. The management has agreed to furnish cars for the transportation of the baggage back to the various camps.

During the meeting yesterday afternoon the strikers said that other plantations let the men off at 4 o'clock on Saturdays, while they worked to 4:30, and other estates gave them time and a half on Sundays should they be required to work then. The Waipahu laborers believed that they should have the same privileges.

Another matter which was thoroughly discussed was the question of certain Japanese who are working on contracts, giving them up and receiving regular laborer's wages, \$16 per month, or keeping the contracts and receiving \$13 per month.

It was shown to the strikers that under the circumstances such questions could not be decided off hand by the management and would have to be referred to the Planters' Association. It was announced that a meeting of the Association would meet here on Friday.

As predicted in yesterday's Advertiser the climax in the strike of the Japanese laborers at Waipahu came early in the forenoon when the strikers refused to accept the pay offered them by the management.

On the early morning train 24 additional men were taken to the plantation.

(Continued on page 2.)

TRIAL TRIP OF THE OHIO.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—The preliminary trial trip of the battleship Ohio was highly successful.

The battleship Ohio, one of the largest of its class in the United States navy, is the last one of three powerful

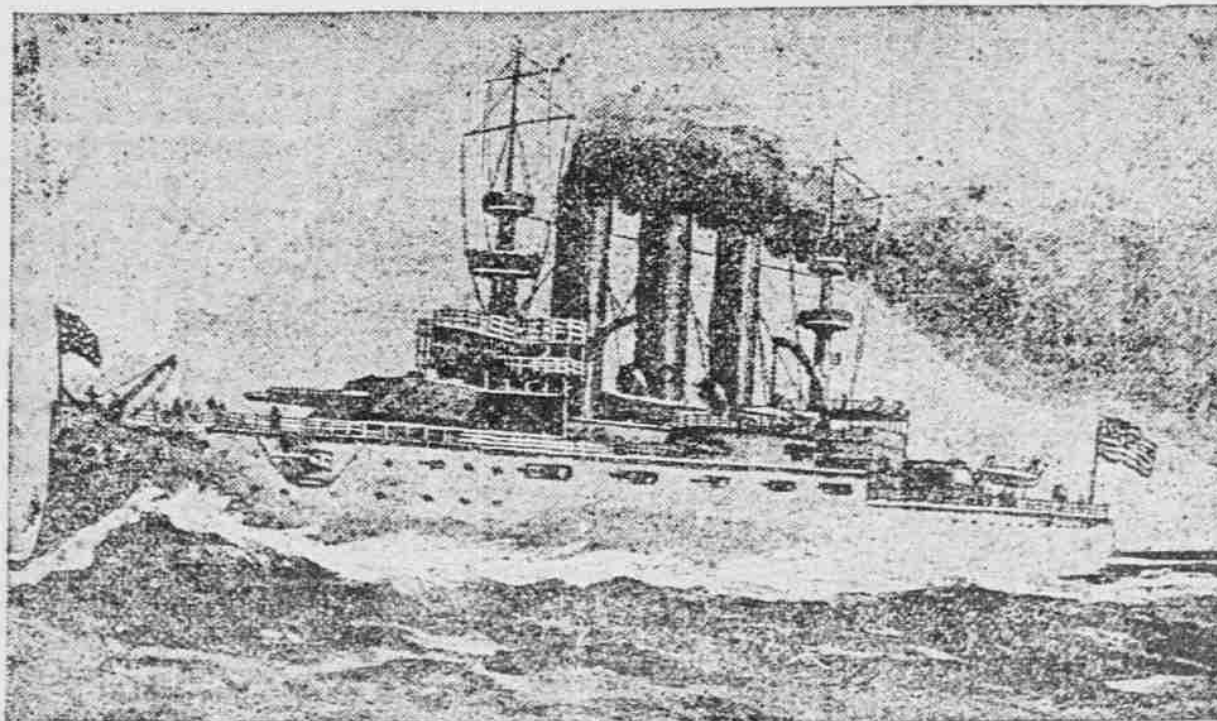
battleships of 12,500 tons each to be ready to go into commission. Her sister ships, the Missouri and Maine, have been in the service now for some months.

The Ohio was launched from the Union Iron Works in May, 1901, and President McKinley was present during the ceremony.

She was designed to have a speed of eighteen knots an hour. She carries an armament that will place her close to the head of the fighting machines of the world. Her length on the water line is 338 feet, with seventy-two feet two and one-half inches beam, and twenty-three feet six inches draft, having a displacement of 12,500 tons. Her armor consists of an eleven-inch belt at the water line and seven and one-half inches below. Above the main belt is a six-inch belt and her superstructure is covered by another six-inch belt.

The main battery of the Ohio consists of four twelve-inch breech-loading rifles and sixteen six-inch rapid fire guns. The secondary battery consists of six three-inch rapid-fire guns, eight six-pounder rapid-fire, eight one-pounder rapid-fire, two three-pounder rapid-fire and two Colts.

The vessel was to have cost \$2,890,000.



THE BATTLESHIP OHIO.